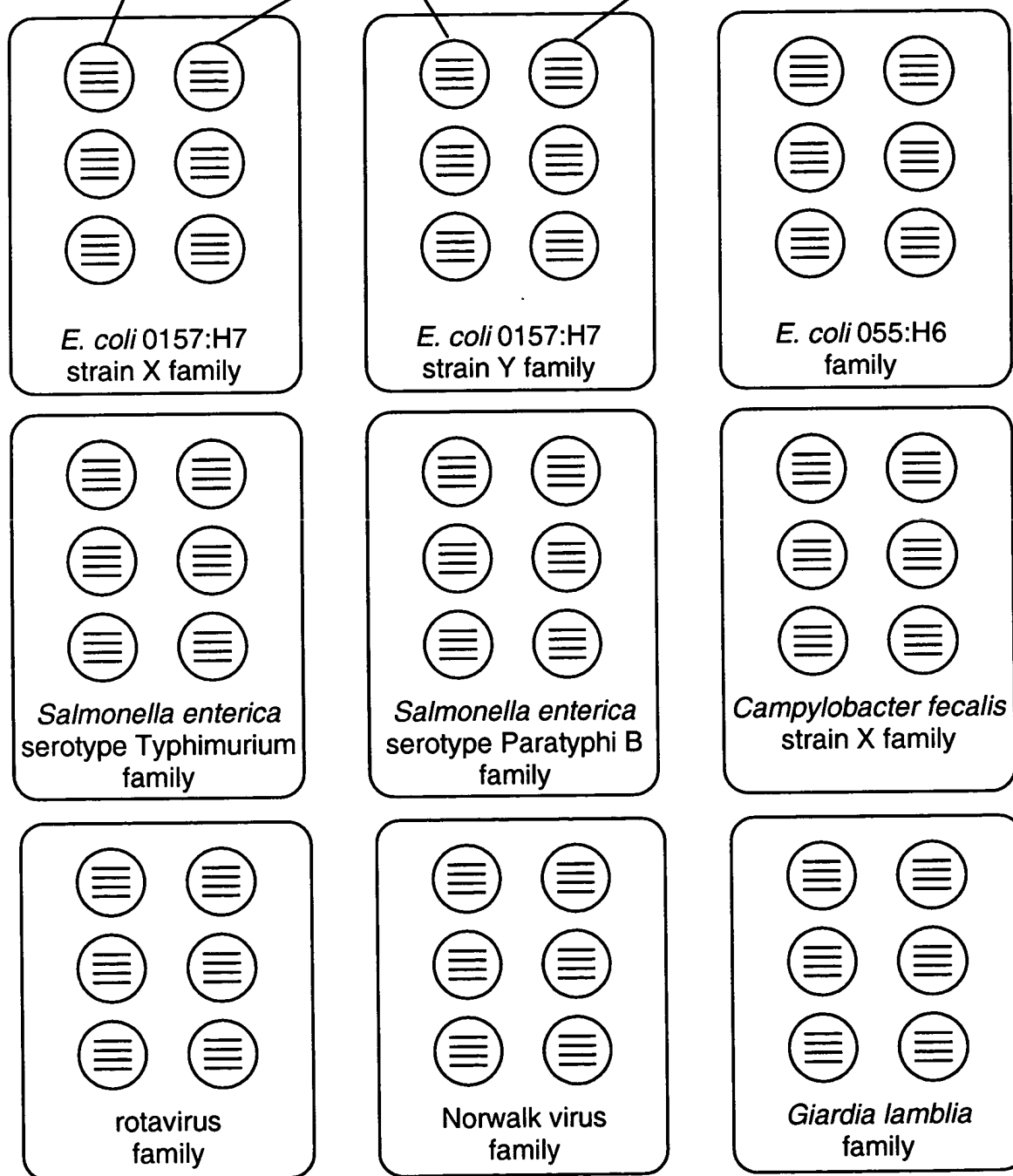


Figure 1.
Ensemble of ID sequences with minimum genomic derivation of 9

Genomic Difference
 ID sequence that
 occurs in the genome
 of *E. coli* 0157:H7 strain
 X (but not in strain Y)

Group-specific,
 sequence common to
 all *E. coli* 0157:H7 strains

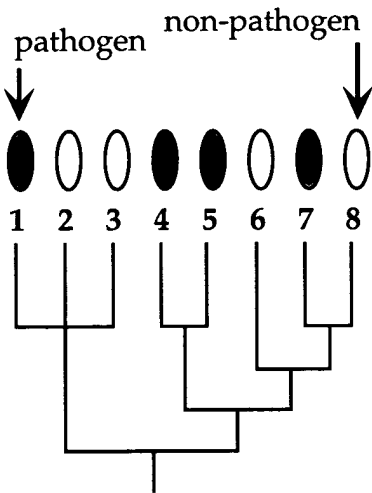
Genomic Difference
 ID sequence that
 occurs in the genome
 of *E. coli* 0157:H7 strain
 Y (but not in strain X)



Note: By definition, each family can hybridize to the genome of a single individual

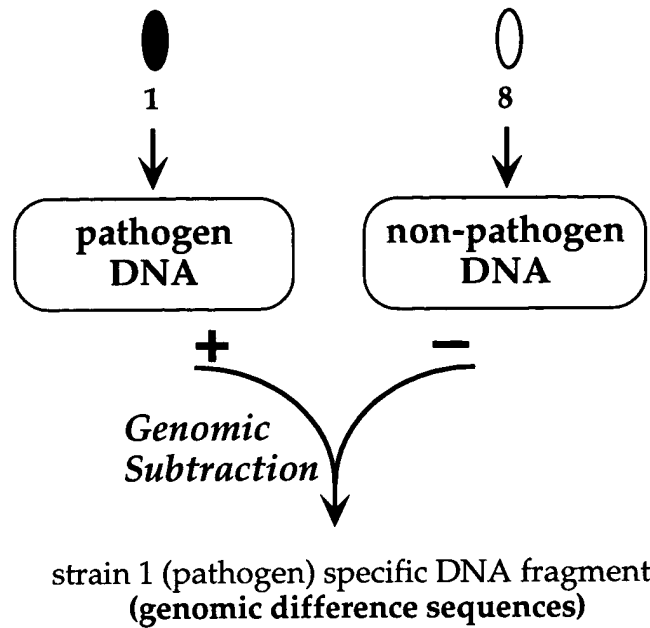
Figure 2.

A.



related strains of bacteria
including pathogens and
non-pathogens

B. Isolating genomic difference sequences using
genomic DNA from **individual** strains



C. Isolating genomic difference sequences
using **pooled** genomic DNA

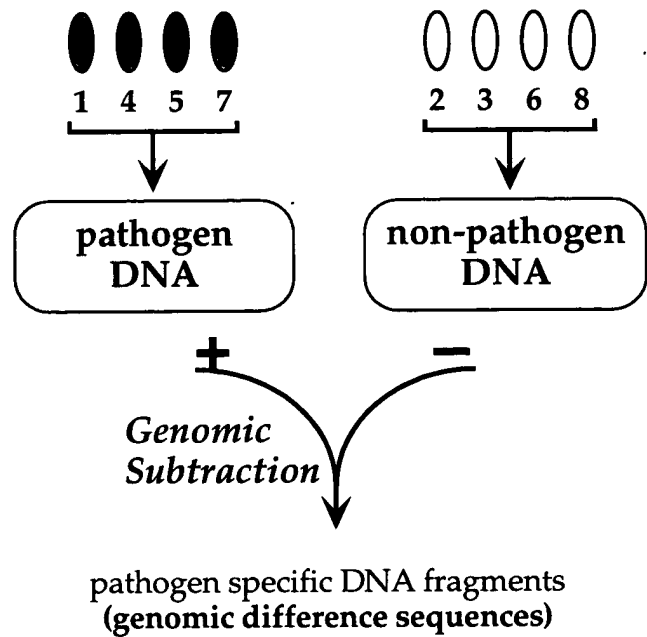


Figure 3

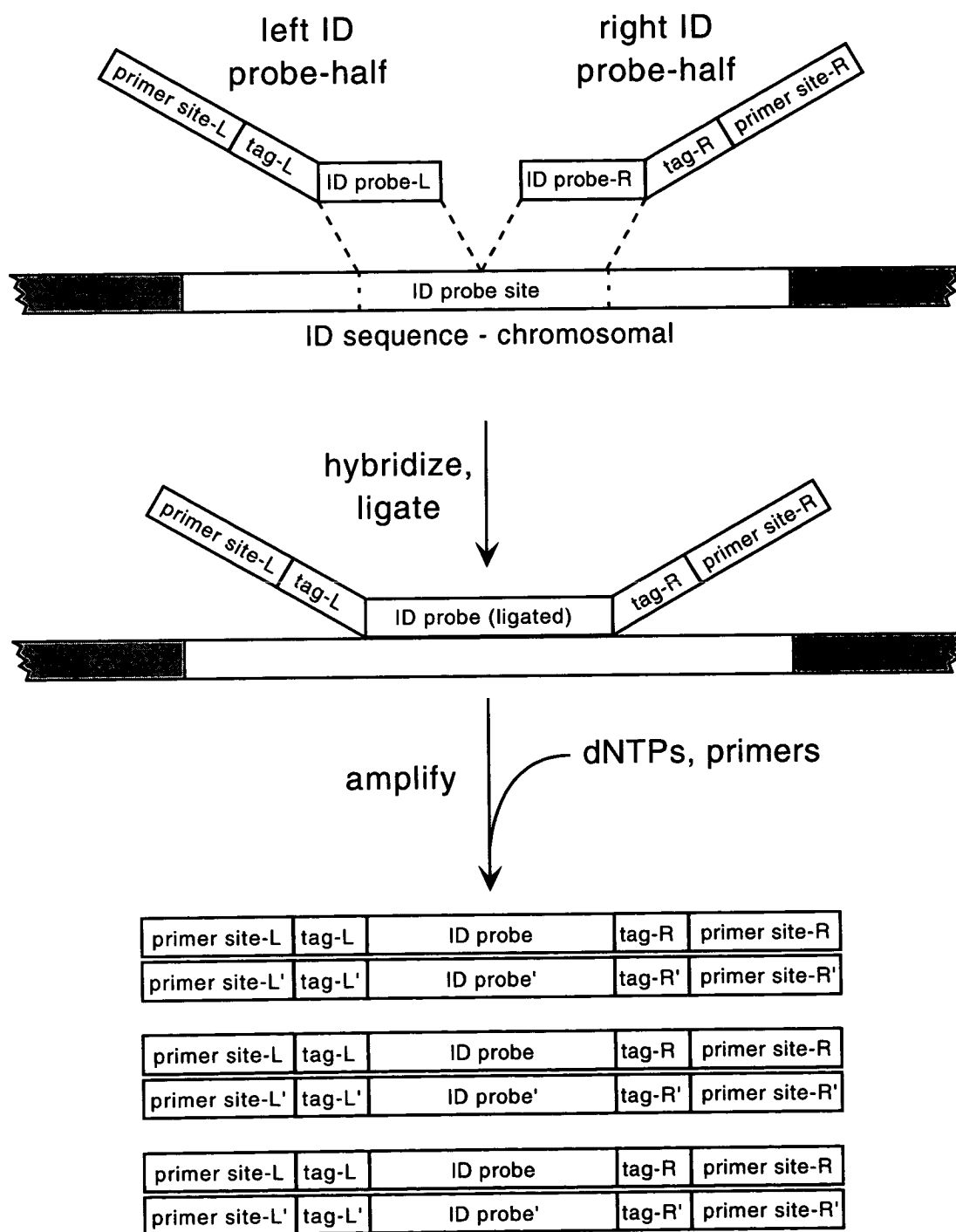


Figure 4.

Examples of different types of detection arrays

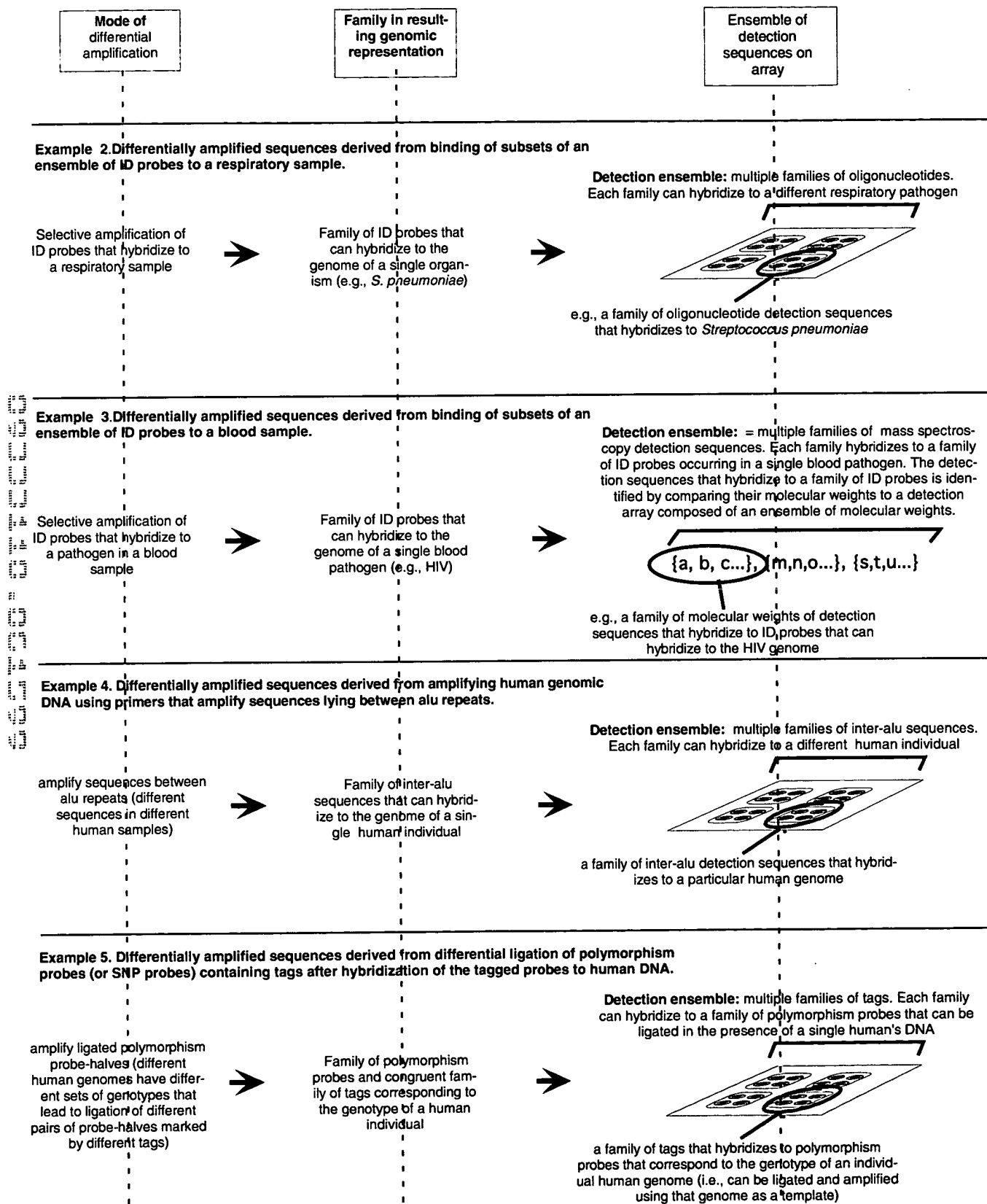


Figure 5

Scanning a clinical sample for numerous pathogens Genomic Profiling using sample-selection of ID probes

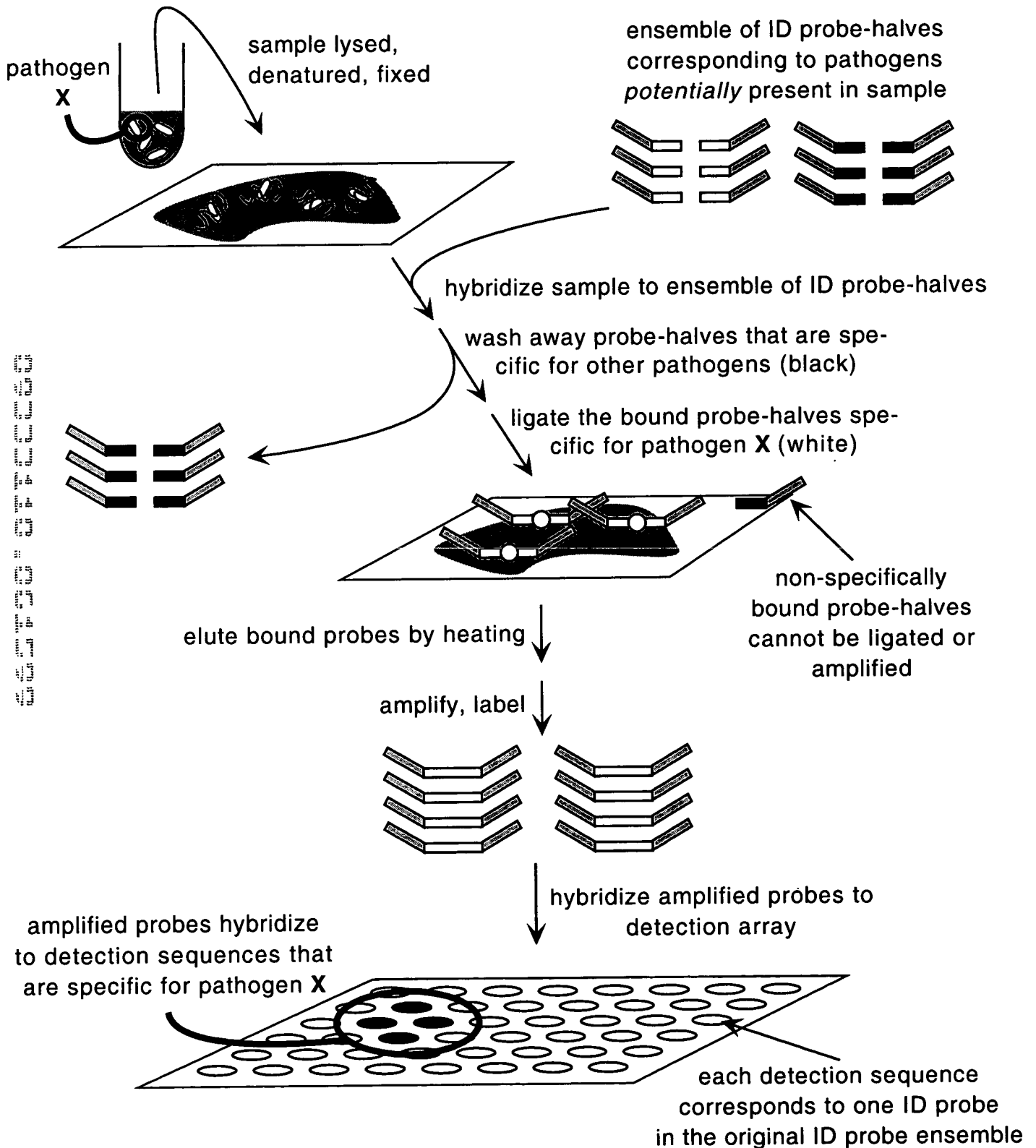
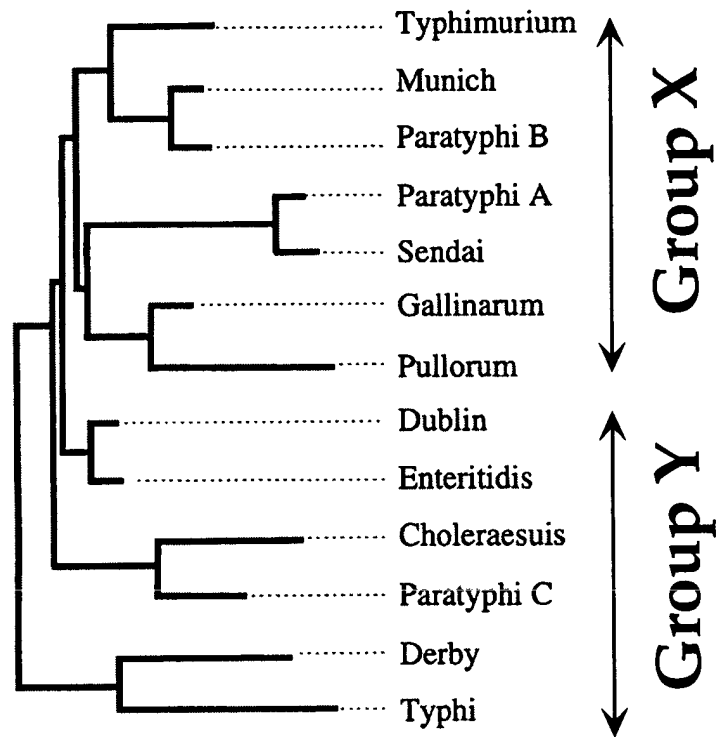


Figure 6



Salmonella enterica
subspecies I

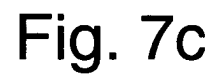
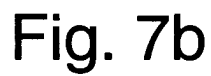
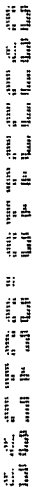


Fig. 8A

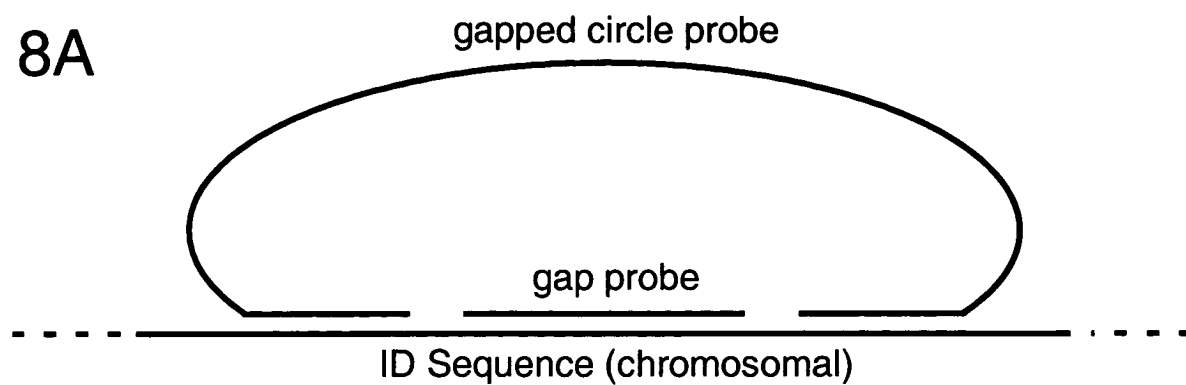


Fig. 8B

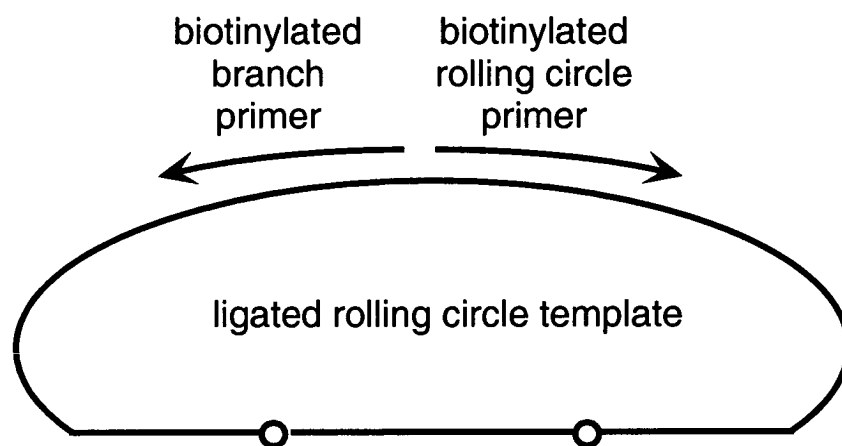
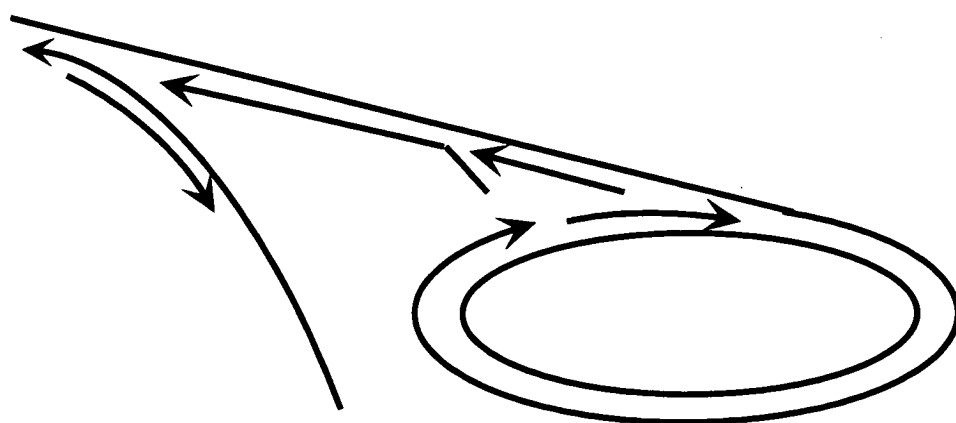


Fig. 8C



hyper-branched rolling circle amplification

Fig. 9A

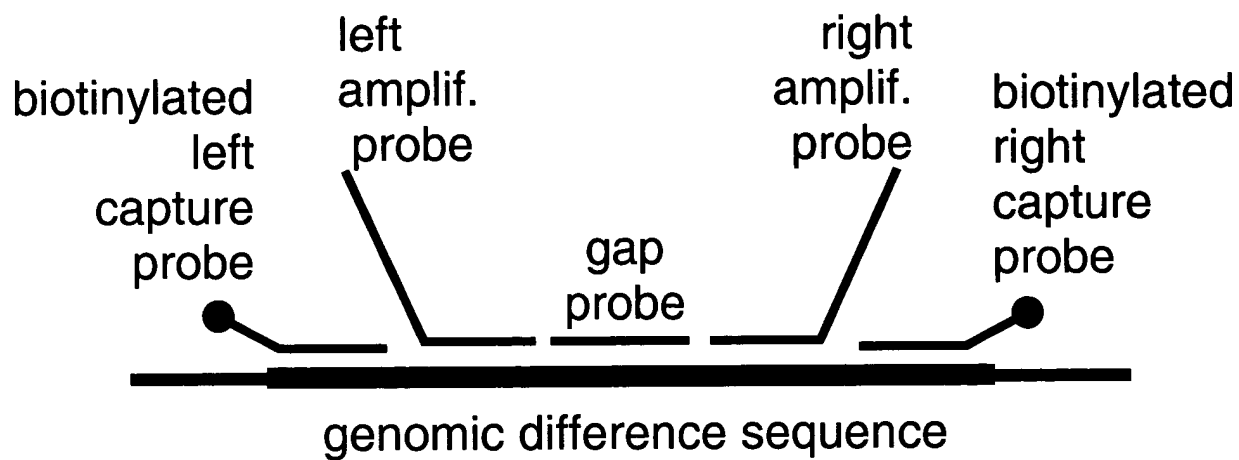


Fig. 9B

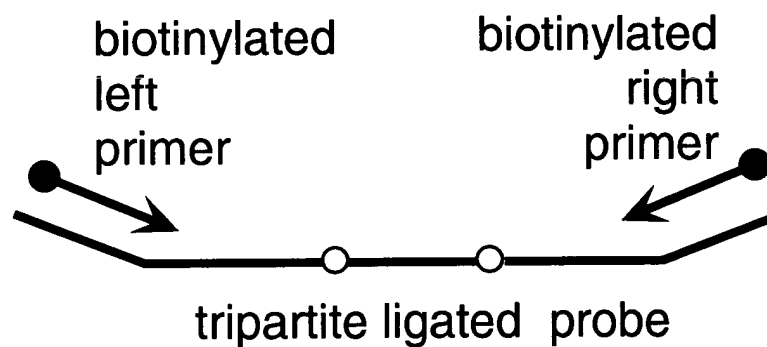


Fig. 9C

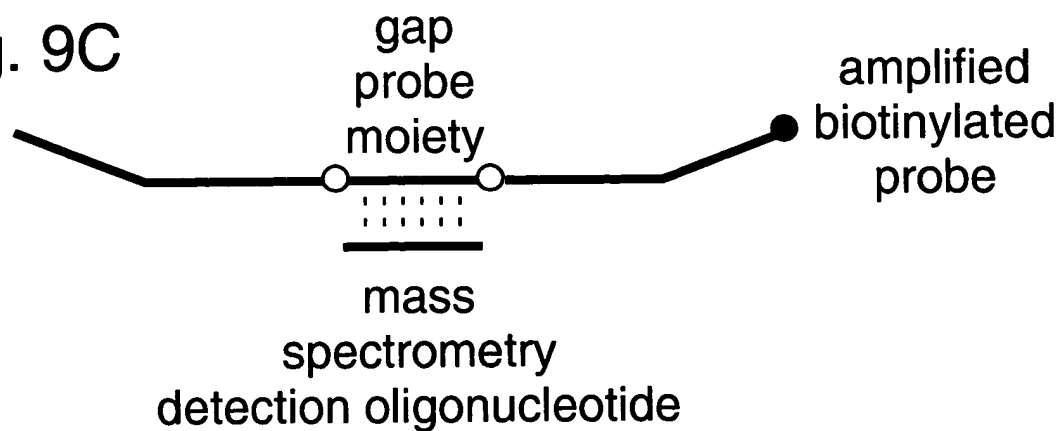


Figure10

Polymorphism probe genotyping

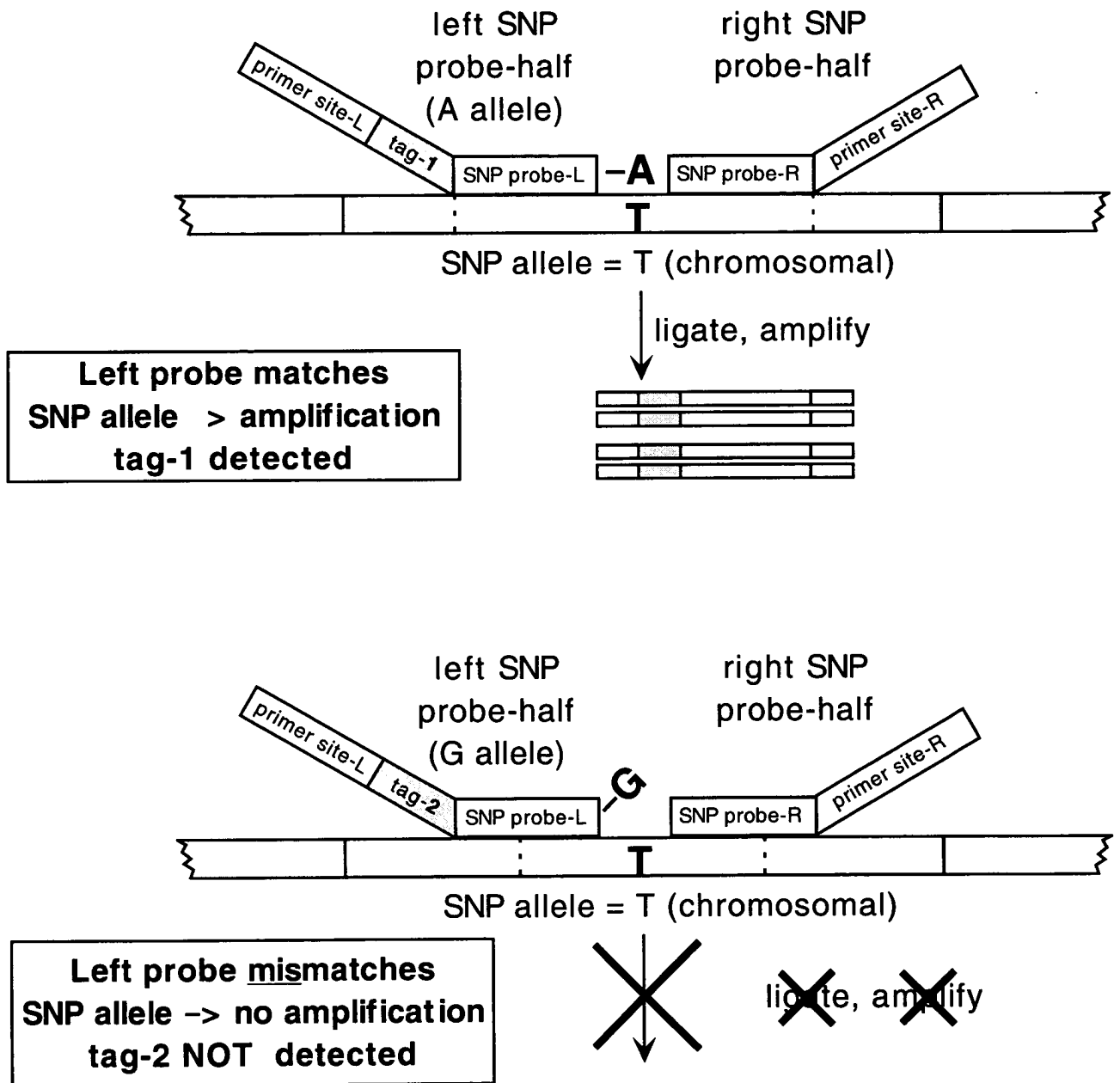


Fig.10
SNP probe hybridization-selection; ligation and amplification depend on match at SNP site

Figure 11

Common steps in 3 types of genomic profiling applications

